

Good Quality and Low Price

wenderfully successful. Our stores did more business last week than any week in our history.

SOME MORE LOW PRICES.

Best Kettle-Rendered Lard	2 pounds for 150
Best Elgin Creamery Butter	per pound, 250
Finest Norway Smoked Sardin	nes in finest olive oil per can, 10c
Imported Le Brun Sardines	per can, 7% c
1-lb. cans Shrimps	3 cans for 25c
Scotch Kinnered Herring, 2-1b	. cans per can, 150
3-nound cans Fancy Plums, in	heavy syrup 3 cars for 250
	lityper can, 20e
	licious flavor 3 cans for 250
Best notice vals	8 pounds for 250
Best Farina	4 pounds for 150
Choice New Barley	3 pounds for 10 c
	per pound, 10e
3-lb. boxes Gloss Starch per buz, 14c 4-lb. packages Gold Dustper pag., 17c	
Peterman's Roach Food per cas, 100	Minute Tapioca per packaga, 80 Kitchen Sapolio 4 sakes for 250
Peterman's Discovery for Bedbugs parcas, 10e	Enameline Stove Polishper bar, 30
Schaeffer's German Mottled Sc	pap 6 bars for 250

FRESH BREAD from our own ovens, regular 5c size, 2 loaves . . 5c

You save 10c a pound when you buy Coffee at Luyties'.

SPECIALS AT OUR LIQUOR DEPT.

Main Store and East St. Louis. Old Dearborn Bourbon, bottled in bond. per bettle, 80c Full quarts Guckenheimer Rye, BOTTLED IN BOND per bettle, \$1.00

Fine Old California Claret per gallen jug. 850 Fine Old Port, Sherry or Angelica.....per bettie, 23c

MAIN STORE -6th and Franklin Ave. WHOLESALE—Second and Pine Sts. IS12 EASTON AVE.
JEFFERSON & LAFAYETTE AVES.
1550 PAGE BOUL.
JEFFERSON AVE. & BIDDLE ST.
1111 SALISBURY ST.
14TH & MONTGOMERY STS.

1861 S. TWELFTH ST.
2102 SALISBURY ST.
2005 SOUTH BROADWAY.
WISCONSIN AVE. & LYNCR ST.
1007 SOUTH NINTH ST.
WEBSTER GROVES, MO.
2008 EAST GRAND AVE.
1500 & 1502 CASS AVE.
MIRKWOOD. MO.

MEW STORE—2622 Franklin Ave. | MEW STORE—1904 N. Grand Ave. 138-140 Collinsville Ave., East St. Louis. Luytles' Restaurant, 814 N. 6th St.

LUYTIES

DOCTOR T. J. HUNT WAS

Three Years in Prison, but for that that he co

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Thomas J. Hunt's strong facial likeness to Jesse James, outlaw, has several times got him into trouble, and had James not been killed Hunt would have had to serve

term in the Penitentiary.

The old stage between Mammoth Cave and Cave City was stopped on September 2, 189), by two men who rode from the iriver to halt and the passengers to

driver to halt and the passengers to alight.

The passengers stood forth and delivered and were then made to get into the stage, and the driver was ordered to move on. Part of the booty was the watch of Judge Roundtree, with his name engraved on the case.

Lieutenant Governor J. E. Cantrill offered a reward of the forth of the capture and conviction of either outlaw. Two months aftrewards G. W. Bunger frested Thomas J. Hunt and delivered him to New Wilkerson, jalier of Barren County, as one of the robbers of the Mammoth Cave stage.

Hunt walved examination, and at the March term, 1831, of the Barren Crouit Court was indicted for robbery and the case was continued until the March term, 1832. At this term the case was tried over the protest of the defendant, and the passengers, all of whom except Miss Roundtree, appeared as witnesses, positively

CONVICTED AS BANDIT.

Identified Hunt as one of the robbers, except Judge Roundtree, who stated that he took a long look at the highwayman, and unless he was badly mistaken Hunt was not one of them.

The jury found Hunt guilty and gave him three years in the Penitentiary. The most damaging evidence against Hunt was that he could not account for his whereabouts on the day of the robbery, and

ject.
The defendant made a motion for a new trial, and by agreement the motion was laid over until the September term of

iaid over until the September term of court.

Before the time arrived "Bob" Ford killed Jesse James. In his possession were found the watch of Judge Roundtree and the ring of his daughter. As soon as the Judge saw the picture of the dead bandt, he said: "That is the man who took my watch and looked so much like Hunt.

Everyone then noticed the strong resemblance between Hunt and James. The finding of the property in James's possession convinced the people of Glasgow that a mistake had been made. A petition was at once forwarded to Governor Blackburn, asking him to pardon Hunt, and after being in jall eighteen months for a crime of which he was innocent, former Governor P. I. Leslie, who was Circuit Judge of the district, made the order dismissing the case against him.

Hunt was arrested three other times for Jesse James, but escaped each time. In 1890 he was a resident of Glasgow, but he now lives at Scottsville, Ky., where he is practicing medicine.

ited the office of the Pittsburg Filiration Commission, in O'Hare Township, and hound and gagged the waitchman, George Stewart: the lanitor, Lee Lowry, and his wife, They blew open the safe with nitro-glycerin, but got nothing. They took 15 cents and a few trinkets from the janitor.

THE UNION LABEL

Unique Facts About the Chief Weapon of Organized Labor.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER,

Union Work for Horses and Bottle Babies-John Mitchell Talks of the Boycott-The Views of Ten Thousand Union Hatters-Nonunion Hat Factorics-James Daly, Head of the New York Dock Builders, Tells of His Struggles With Millionaire Capitalist-Union Men Who Overreach Themselves.

them for love nor money.

They then walked the horses to the next blacksmith shop, where they met with similar treatment, and then to a third, where the smith replaced the shoe, but only on condition that he be paid four times the ordinary rate, because the work in the first place had not been done by union men.

They then walked the forces to the next blacksmith shop, where they met with similar treatment, and then to a third where the smith replaced the shop, but only on condition that he be paid four times the smith replaced the shop, but only on condition that he be paid four times the smith replaced the shop, but only on condition that he be paid four times the ordinary rate, because the work in the smith replaced the shop, but only on condition that he be paid four times the ordinary rate, because the work in the smith replaced to the smith smith smith smith smith the smith replaced to the smith sm

tions.

"The union label is now used by all sorts of industries." Mr. Mitchell continued. "The Hatters' Union alone issues something like a million new labels every month, and every one goes into a union-made hat. The merchant tailors have a union label and so have the brickiayers. The number of men who will use nothing but union goods is constantly increasing, and it now embraces many millions outside those who belong to labor organizations."

"But," said I, "do you think the trades

"But," said i, "or you taims the trades unions have the right to boycott whom they please?"

"Of course they have," replied John Mitchell. "The boycott is not confined to organized labor.

"It is used by every class of society, by churches, and by all soris of organizations as well as trades unloos. Manufacturers are often boycotted by other manufacturers and by jobbers and retailers. The retailers are often boycotted by the manufacturers. Certain firms are boycotted by banks and certain banks are boycotted by the general public.

In the business world men of all kinds boycott for certain reasons, and why should not the trades unions do the same? There is no doubt about the legal right to buy goods of John Brown.

"No one can compel him to travel in the same car, sit in the same church or eat at the same table. I think, however, that the boycott should be open and above board, and that the man to be boycotted should have the right to be heard before the boycott is enforced. I don't believe that the toycott should be intemperate or unjust.

"I don't think, for instance, that it is right to dismiss a school teacher because her father worked during a strike nor to allow the children of union workmen.

"It would be unjustifiable, whatever his chool of the contraction of a non-union workmen."

n workman.
t would be unjustifiable, whatever his
record has been, and I would disapte of any boycott of such a man.
LEADER OF 10,000 HATTERS. aking about the hatters' label, I had

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

Washington, April 28.—Take off your hat and look inside the band!

If it has a union label pasted there it was made by union labor.

Pull off your shoes, and you may find the union stamp on them; and if you go over your clothing, bought in a ready-to-wear ahop, you will, in all probability, find the union label of the garment workers sewed inside the pocket or under the collar.

David M. Parry, the antiunion organizer, was surprised the other day when he was told that his clothes were union made, and he would not believe it until the label was shown him.

If you are a horseman, look well at the shoes on your steed before you go to the blacksmith's, for if they sire not union-made your horse's feet may go bare.

It alked the other night with a rhiladelphia millionaire who has a five-thousand-dollar team.

He was driving last week on the outskirts of the City of Brotherly Love, when one of his horses dropped a shoe. The coachman picked it up, and the team was slowly walked to the nearest blacksmith shop and the man asked to nail on the shoe.

He looked at the horses and examined their feet, and blankly refused he job.

He said the shoes were nonunon, and that the borses had been shod by nonunion labor, and that the would not touch them for love nor money.

They then walked the horses to the next blacksmith shop, where they met with

"You say that most of the hatters use union men, Mr. Phillips. I happen to know that the Stetsens do not, and I

cigar trade.

"The Cigar Makers' Union out its labels on twenty-two million boxes of cigars last year. The label shows that those cigars were made by union men who worked for union wages under sanitary condi-City. He is as rough as Phillips is smooth, and makes no bones of saying just how he gains his end for his men. I had a chat with him the other daw. He said:

"I represent the men who build the docks of New York. We have 1,600 of them in our union and we do practically all the building along the twenty-five miles of dock frontage in New York and Brooklyn. We drive down piles and fortify them with stons, sand and cement, and we also put down the caissons or foundations for the big sky-scrapers."

"Does your union control the trade?" I saked.

"Of course, we do," was the reply. "No man can work on the docks without he has a card from the union. We won't have nonunion men, and if they are put on we strike."

"What are your wages and hours of work?"

"The lowest wages is 32 per day of eight

would have no trouble and that they would have no trouble and that they would make it worth my while not to have any.

"I told them that I must be for the union and that I could not be anything but honest, for the men would scon find me out. Said I: I will do what I can for you, but I am for my men all the time."

"How do you go about raising wages?" I asked.

"That's an easy joh." replied Secretary Daly, "but you want to know how io do it. The way we do is to say that we will demand higher wages six months from now. Suppose it is January, we notify the capitalists that we must have more money after the lst of June.

"They think the matter over and conclude to stop it. They fix it so that they will have but little work on hand June I, and arrange their contracts so that it would not hurt them if we struck. We know all about their contracts as well as they do and when the time comes we say nothing about wages. We just hay down and wait until there is a big job on hand, worth several hundred thousand dollars to the contractors, then we come up with our old demand for extra wages or no work."

"But don't the contractors object?"

"They squeal, of course, but I tell then we notified them in January and they thought they could fool us. They now see that we have the upper hand and they come down. Oh! it is dead easy if you know how to work it."

UNIONISTS WHO

OVERREACH THEMSELVES.

knows all about hats and the men who make them. Referring to the union label he said:

"We give our labels to the union shors and they are put inside of every union-made hat. Many men will not buy a hat the label greatly heins the union. As it is now nearly the whole trade belongs to the union and some of the factories keep the closed shor.

"In the first place, Mr. Phillips, tell me something about the men engaged in your that do they wear?"

"They are most Americans," replied the secretary of the hatters, "aithough there are some foreigners. There are two hats and derbys, and the other with soft hat and derbys, and the other with soft hat are generally made in its own union."

"Where are the chief hatmaking covers?"

"They are lin the East," replied Mr. Phillips. "Here are more in New York and Brooklyn than anywhere eless, but you find hat factories also in Newark and Orange, N. J., and in Philadelphia, Boston and the state of the some years are and the retail merchants had to carry the men on their books or stop business, all their trade came from the hatters."

"How about the West—are there no hats made there?"

"Not many," was the reply. "There are a few factories in Chicago and St. Louis, and quite a large one at Wabash, ind. The Wabash factory was started by a Jew livety-stable keeper. He makes his hats out of the tur of Beitzin hares and has a hare farm associated with it to supply the tur. All the best of the sort hatts and derbies are made out of fur or down of rabbits, hare not conies."

"UNION HATTERS AND STRIKES."

"Does your milon do good." I asked.
"Tee, it does," replied Mr. Phillips. "We have not had a strike for years, and we have raised our wages and shortaned the other mind the supply the tur. All the best of the sort hatts and derbies are made out of fur or down of rabbits, hare not online."

"UNION HATTERS AND STRIKES."
"Does your milon do good." I asked.
"To the should be a supply the turn of the content of the con

WHY WORRY because your wages are small and your family large and must be clothed and a thousand other things demand your money? Gately wants to see you -you need never want for clothing-need never think regretfully of how much better someone else is dressed than you. Come here, get anything you please, and we promise to make the terms fit your circumstances. Your promise to pay is sufficient. Special for Monday

and accordion pleated, all strictly new goods and marked in plain figures to sell at \$11.00—Special Monday only... \$5.98

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits Black, blue, purple and popular mixtures, about 50 of them, all selling at from \$22 of them, all selling at from \$22 to \$31, and worth it, too— \$15.98

Others as low as 29.98.

Silk Suits

goods—marked in plain figures to sell at from \$17.50 to \$24—a bunch of them, your choice Monday only at... \$11.98 Other Wash Suits at \$2.98.

Jap Silk and Lawn Waists Jap Silk Shirt Waists, very pretty, with tucks and insertion—worth \$3.00— \$1.75

Lawn Wash Waists at 69c.

Beautiful Millinery, ranging in price \$15 to \$1.98 for Dress Hats, and from \$4.98 to 98c for Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Union Store

Men's Suits

Raincoats

A light-weight overcoat, the cloth of which has been

put through a process making it waterproof. No rubber, no odor about it; looks the same and comes

Tan Shoes and Oxfords

Very swell and dressy for spring \$2.98 wear, at \$3.50 and.....

Men's, Boys'

and Children's Hats

A large variety to choose from—our Men's Hat at \$1.90 is equal to any \$2.50 hat sold by regular hat stores.

We carry a line of the famous "Signal" brand Over-alis and Jumpers for mechanics.

our guarantee with each

Others at \$18, \$20 and \$22.

Union Clerks

Close at 6 O'Clock-Saturdays at 10 O'Clock.

812 North Broadway, Just Opposite Famous.

East St. Louis Branch, 325 Missouri Avenue.

on in regard to a swinging door between SUPPOSED EPILEPTIC IS on in regard two rooms. In one of the rooms the work demanded processes which produced certain ill-smelling fumes and the door was put in for the comfort of the workmen in the room adjoining. One day a union mechanic employed in this second room in passing through to the ill-smelling place passing through to the ill-smelling place happened to notice that the hinges on the door were made by nonunion labor. A protest was at once flied and the men said that the hinges must come down.

"All right," said the manager, "we can take them down. We don't need the door anyhow, and we can just take it away." And so they did.

A few actions of this kind showed the company that sconer or later there must be a strike, and they pregared for it. They said nothing, but pushed the work and laid up a large amount of extra stock.

and laid up a large amount of extra
stock.

Then when an extravagant demand was
made with the threat of a strike they refused to submit and the strike came.

The company said nothing, but shut
down the works and supplied the trade
with the stock on hand.

Two weeks went by and nothing was
said. A month passed and there was no
sign of opening the shops. Then the
workmen began to be worried. Many of
them had little homes which they had
purity paid for.

They needed money for interest on their
mortgages and other things, and when
they heard that the company was considering the moving of the shops from
Dayton to a place of better labor ownditiens they asked to go back to work.

They did go back, and from that time
to this, I understand there has been no
complaint about petty matters in that
factory. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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Chased Over Houseto Cincinnati, April 20.-After a perilor

failure to provide for his family.

ARRESTED FOR SHAMMING.

"Champion Fit Thrower" Stood All Bath Suggestion.

New York, April 30 .- When Timothy Kane, known as the "champion fit throw-er of Harlem," fell in a supposed fit at Second avenue, he soon was surrounded by a large crowd of curious-minded persons, among them a number of women, who expressed sympathy for the man who lay writhing in horrible contortions on the sidewalk.

firmed eplication was lacking, and when Policemen Nyland of the East One Hun-dred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, appeared he sent in a hurry call for the Hariem Hospital ambulance, following with another call a few minutes later.

and was sent a prisoner to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. TEARS SAVED BOY'S SIGHT. His Eyes Were Terribly Injured

in Odd Accident. REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, April 30.

years old, of No. 55 East Eighty-seventh street, a newsboy, saw a bottle lying in the street in Ninety-first street between First avenue and avenue A, and in a spirit First avenue and avenue A, and in a spirit of fun threw a stone at the bottle. The throw was from close quarters, the boy standing nearly over the bottle. The consequence was that when it broke, the contents, carbolic acid, fiew up into the boy's face, terribly burning both eyes and the upper portion of the face.

With his hands covering his burns the boy rushed up to Policeman Cavanaugh and told him what had happened. Doctor Karnan from the Presbyterian Hospital said he could save the boy's eyesight as the lad's tears prevented the acid from doing its greatest harm.

FARMER FINED FOR A WEEK.

with another call a few minutes later.

When Doctor Steeple arrived and looked at Kane he recognized him and said that the man was shamming for the purpose of exciting sympathy and drawing contributions from the assembled crowd. The women said the surgeon was a "brute," and, parily to ease their feelings, he loaded Kane into the ambulance and took him to the hospital.

Pierceville, Ind., April 20.—John Ewing, living near Osgood, is making a bitter effort to shut the roadbed to travel, and was arrested and fined 310 and costs nearly every day last week for building an 20-foot fence across the road. The county has opened the old roadbed to the public when one of the surgeons suggested putting the man in a scalding hot bath the limit of his torture was reached and Kane jumped from his cot and tried to flee from the room. Then he acknowledged the sham

Liquozone acts like oxygen—acts as a tonic with which nothing else known can compare. Let us buy you a bottle to try

What Liquozone is.

Liquozone is the result of a process and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the and chemical research. Its virtues are

what oxygen does. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scav-enger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated. It gets an excess of expen virtues into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. The re-sult is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known preduct can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

We have purchased more than a million 50c bottles of Liquozone and given them free to the sick. During the past four months, we have spent over \$500,000 to announce and fulfill this offer. We have done this to convince the sick that Liquozone does what medicine cannot do, and we are willing to do the same with you, if you need it.

The reason is that germs are vegetaged in the cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetaged in the cannot kill. for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter. Liquozone is certain destruction to the cause of a germ trouble, yet to the human body it is the most helpful thing in the world.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone, because this product alone can end a germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

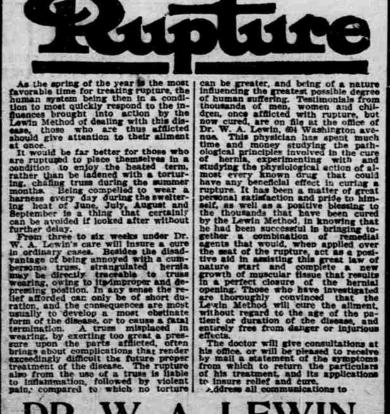
All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.



If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a fulsize bottle and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON



A FEW FACTS CONCERNING

DR. W. A. LEWIN,

604 Washington Ave., St. Louis.

PHONE, MAIN 2817.